sought to be developed. These concessions would be available only if the hotel becomes operational by December, 1993.

The other measures initiated by the Government to boost tourism in the country include liberalisation of Charter Policy, introduction of air taxi, development of new tourism areas, diversification of tourism product and additional facilities to tourists.

(c) & (d) Identification and development of infrastructure at places of tourists interest in the country including those having potential for adventure and sports tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. However, Central Government provide financial assistance on the basis of specific proposals subject to merit, *inter-se* priorities and availability of funds.

(e) The Planning Commission has allocated a sum of Rs. 67·50 crores for plan schemes of Central Department of Tourism during 1990-91. As the details of 8th Five Year Plan Scheme have yet to be finalised, it is not possible to indicate the allocation for 1991-92.

Promotion of Tourism in Orissa

*139. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for induction of more tourist places during the current year has been received from the Government of Orissa and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what action is being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) and (b) There is no scheme of induction of tourist places, nor do the State Government need to propose or get approval of the Central Department of Tourism for developing tourism in their States. No such proposal, therefore, has been received from the State Government. However, a new extension circuit comprising of Bhubaneshwar, Chilka Lake, Ratnagiri and Lalitgiri, has been identified for promotion of tourist traffic.

Mulberry cultivation in Andhra Pradesh

*140. SHRI TALARI MANOHAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state.

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated by the Central Government to promote the cultivation of mulberry in Andhra Pradesh so a to increase the production of silks;

(b) if so, what financial and physical targets have been fixed for the purpose; and

(c) what facilities and concessions will be given to the farmers in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) In order to promote the cultivation of mulberry and to increase the production of silk, the Central Silk Board (CSB) in collaboration with State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh is implementing a World Bank/Swiss assisted National Sericulture Project (NSP).

(b) The project having an outlay of Rs. 79.30 crores (including credit component) envisages to bring an additional area of 10,000 hectares

under mulberry cultivation in Andhra Pradesh in 5 years and to increase the production of raw silk in the State by 960 tonnes.

(c) In the National Sericulture Project (NSP) provision has been made for giving credit facilities to farmers through financial institutions under refinance programmes for plantation of mulberry, purchase of rearing equipments construction of rearing houses and digging of irrigation wells.

Export activities of STC and MMTC

461. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the spheres of export activities demarcated between STC and MMTC;

(b) whether STC and MMTC are exporting common items and competing with each other;

(c) whether the competition between MMTC and STC is being regulated and if so, in what manner ; and

(d) whether there is any role anvisaged by MMTC and STC to associate leading manufacturers of the country in promoting exports under counter-trade arrangements and if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) In respect of canalised exports, there is no commonality of export between STC and MMTC. As regards non-canalised items, guidelines were given in 1985 to the Corporations indicating that the following items would be reserved exclusively for trading through STC and MMTC:

Reserved for STC:

Leather, fruit juice and pulps; sports goods; jute; tea, and castor oil.

Reserved for MMTC

Diamonds and Emeralds.

Light engineering and consumer products were to be left open for both.

(b) and (c) In actual operation, however, certain amount of overlapping has taken place in exports between STC and MMTC. Both are leading trading houses, using their strength as a buyer of bulk raw materials to promote counter-trade exports in all items. However, both STC and MMTC make efforts to avoid *inter-se* competition as much as possible.

It has been decided to form a HOLDING COMPANY of which these two Corporations will be subsidiaries. This will help to achieve better coordination and use the combined strength of STC and MMTC to promote export by avoiding competition, over-lapping or under-cutting.

(d) Yes, Sir. Since STC and MMTC are primarily trade organisations without manufacturing base, they promote exports through associated, including manufacturers of products in large scale, public sector, as well as small scale sector, both indirectly and through counter-trade.

Advance paid by SAIL for supply of equipment

462. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN :
KUMARI CHANDRIKA PREMJI KENIA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) what quantum of advance in terms of percentage is normally